



English Poets and Poetry

500 One-Liner

Questions-Answers

By Aishwarya Puri

Q1

Approximately how many lines of Anglo-Saxon poetry survive?

Q1

Approximately how many lines of Anglo-Saxon poetry survive?

Ans

About 30,000 lines.

Q2

What is the stock formula of Anglo-Saxon poetry?

Aishwarya Puri

Q2

What is the stock formula of Anglo-Saxon poetry?

Ans

A line of accented alliterative syllables with a middle pause or caesura.

Q3

What was the court minstrel in Anglo-Saxon England called?

Q3

What was the court minstrel in Anglo-Saxon England called?

Ans

A Scop.

Q4

Which manuscript is also known as Caedmon's Manuscript?

Q4

Which manuscript is also known as Caedmon's Manuscript?

Ans

Junius Manuscript.

Q5

Which poem in the Junius Manuscript is attributed to Caedmon?

Q5

Which poem in the Junius Manuscript is attributed to Caedmon?

Ans

Christ and Satan.

Q6

Which manuscript contains The Dream of the Rood?

Q6

Which manuscript contains The Dream of the Rood?

Ans

Vercelli Book.

Q7

Which manuscript was found in the south-west part of England?

Q7

Which manuscript was found in the south-west part of England?

Ans

Exeter Book.

Q8

Which manuscript is also called the Nowell Codex?

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Q8

Which manuscript is also called the Nowell Codex?

Ans

Beowulf Manuscript.

Q9

Who was the first Anglo-Saxon poet to sign his poems
in runic letters?

Q9

Who was the first Anglo-Saxon poet to sign his poems in runic letters?

Ans

Cynewulf.

Q10

Name the four poems written by Cynewulf.

Q10

Name the four poems written by Cynewulf.

Ans

**Christ II, Juliana, Elene,
and The Fates of the
Apostles.**

Q11

Who is called the Father of Old English Poetry?

Aishwarya Puri

Q11

Who is called the Father
of Old English Poetry?

Ans

Caedmon.

Q12

What was Caedmon's profession before becoming a poet?

Q12

What was Caedmon's profession before becoming a poet?

Ans

He was an illiterate cow-herder.

Q13

Which is the earliest English literature whose author is known?

Q13

Which is the earliest English literature whose author is known?

Ans

Caedmon's Hymn.

Q14

Who is known as "Venerabilis" or Learned Bede?

Q14

Who is known as
"Venerabilis" or Learned
Bede?

Ans

Bede.

Q15

Which work of Bede was published in 731 AD?

Q15

Which work of Bede was published in 731 AD?

Ans

Ecclesiastical History of the English People.

Q16

Which poem is considered the first catalogue of rulers?

Aishwarya Puri

Q16

Which poem is considered the first catalogue of rulers?

Ans

Widsith.

Q17

In which dialect was Widsith written?

Q17

In which dialect was
Widsith written?

Ans

West Saxon dialect.

Q18

What is the subtitle of Widsith?

Aishwarya Puri

Q18

What is the subtitle of
Widsith?

Ans

**The autobiography of a
Scop or "far wanderer."**

Q19

Which is the only complete long epic of Anglo-Saxon poetry?

Q19

Which is the only complete long epic of Anglo-Saxon poetry?

Ans

Beowulf.

Q20

How many lines does Beowulf contain?

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Q20

How many lines does
Beowulf contain?

Ans

3182 lines.

Q21

Who is the protagonist of Beowulf?

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Q21

Who is the protagonist of Beowulf?

Ans

Beowulf, a Geat (Swede).

Q22

Which monster terrorizes Heorot Hall in Beowulf?

Q22

Which monster terrorizes
Heorot Hall in Beowulf?

Ans

Grendel.

Q23

Who kills Grendel's mother?

Aishwarya Puri

Q23

Who kills Grendel's
mother?

Ans

Beowulf.

Q24

What is the final enemy fought by Beowulf?

Aishwarya Puri

Q24

What is the final enemy fought by Beowulf?

Ans

A dragon.

Q25

On which Biblical text is Genesis based?

Q25

On which Biblical text is
Genesis based?

Ans

The Old Testament.

Q26

Which section of Genesis deals with Eve's temptation and the Fall of mankind?

Q26

Which section of Genesis deals with Eve's temptation and the Fall of mankind?

Ans

Genesis B.

Q27

How many lines are there in Exodus?

Aishwarya Puri

Q27

How many lines are there
in Exodus?

Ans

590 lines.

Q28

Which poem describes the flight of the Israelites?

Aishwarya Puri

Q28

Which poem describes
the flight of the
Israelites?

Ans

Exodus.

Q29

Which is the oldest surviving English poem in the form of a dream vision?

Q29

Which is the oldest surviving English poem in the form of a dream vision?

Ans

The Dream of the Rood.

Q30

In The Dream of the Rood, what are the two epithets used for Christ?

Q30

In The Dream of the Rood, what are the two epithets used for Christ?

Ans

"The Master of Mankind" and "The Young Hero."

Q31

Which period is called the Age of Transition between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance?

Q31

Which period is called the Age of Transition between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance?

Ans

**The Age of Chaucer
(1340/1300–1400).**

Q32

Which three writers shaped the English language during the Age of Chaucer?

Q32

Which three writers shaped the English language during the Age of Chaucer?

Ans

Chaucer, Langland, and Wycliffe.

Q33

What are the three phases of Chaucer's literary career?

Aishwarya Puri

Q33

What are the three phases of Chaucer's literary career?

Ans

French Phase, Italian Phase, and English Phase.

Q34

Which work inspired Chaucer's early French phase?

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Q34

Which work inspired
Chaucer's early French
phase?

Ans

Roman de la Rose.

Q35

Who called Chaucer "Moral Gower" in Troilus and Criseyde?

Q35

Who called Chaucer
"Moral Gower" in Troilus
and Criseyde?

Ans

John Gower.

Q36

Which is the last great English poem written in Anglo-Saxon alliterative verse?

Q36

Which is the last great English poem written in Anglo-Saxon alliterative verse?

Ans

Piers Plowman by William Langland.

Q37

What is the full title of Piers Plowman?

Aishwarya Puri

Q37

What is the full title of
Piers Plowman?

Ans

**The Vision of William
Concerning Piers the
Plowman.**

Q38

Which poem of Chaucer is his longest complete work?

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Q38

Which poem of Chaucer is his longest complete work?

Ans

Troilus and Criseyde (8239 lines of Rhyme Royal).

Q39

Which poem of Chaucer is written to celebrate the marriage of Richard II and Anne of Bohemia?

Q39

Which poem of Chaucer is written to celebrate the marriage of Richard II and Anne of Bohemia?

Ans

The Parliament of Fowls.

Q40

Which prose work of Chaucer describes a scientific instrument and begins with the words "Lyte Lowys my sone"?

Q40

Which prose work of Chaucer describes a scientific instrument and begins with the words "Lyte Lowys my sone"?

Ans

A Treatise on Astrolabe.

Q41

How many pilgrims gather at the Tabard Inn in The Canterbury Tales?

Q41

How many pilgrims gather at the Tabard Inn in The Canterbury Tales?

Ans

29 pilgrims plus Chaucer himself.

Q42

Where is the Tabard Inn located?

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Q42

Where is the Tabard Inn
located?

Ans

Southwark.

Q43

To whose shrine are the pilgrims travelling?

Q43

To whose shrine are the pilgrims travelling?

Ans

The shrine of St. Thomas Becket of Canterbury.

Q44

Who is the Host of The Canterbury Tales?

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Q44

Who is the Host of The
Canterbury Tales?

Ans

Harry Bailly.

Q45

How many tales were originally planned in The Canterbury Tales?

Q45

How many tales were originally planned in The Canterbury Tales?

Ans

120 tales.

Q46

How many tales could Chaucer complete?

Q46

How many tales could
Chaucer complete?

Ans

24 tales.

Q47

What literary form is The Canterbury Tales mainly considered?

Q47

What literary form is The Canterbury Tales mainly considered?

Ans

Estate Satire.

Q48

Which three characters are presented as ideal figures rather than satirical ones?

Q48

Which three characters are presented as ideal figures rather than satirical ones?

Ans

The Knight, the Poor Parson, and the Plowman.

Q49

In which season is *The Canterbury Tales* set?

Q49

In which season is The Canterbury Tales set?

Ans

Springtime.

Q50

Which month marks the beginning of the pilgrimage in
The Canterbury Tales?

Q50

Which month marks the beginning of the pilgrimage in The Canterbury Tales?

Ans

April.

Q51

Which two tales are written in prose?

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Q51

Which two tales are written in prose?

Ans

**The Parson's Tale and
The Tale of Melibee.**

Q52

Which two tales are narrated by Chaucer the Pilgrim himself?

Q52

Which two tales are narrated by Chaucer the Pilgrim himself?

Ans

Sir Thopas Tale and The Tale of Melibee.

Q53

Which three characters are not described in the General Prologue?

Q53

Which three characters are not described in the General Prologue?

Ans

The Nun's Priest, the Second Nun, and Chaucer himself.

Q54

Who are the two female characters described in the General Prologue?

Q54

Who are the two female characters described in the General Prologue?

Ans

The Wife of Bath and the Prioress.

Q55

Who is the last pilgrim portrayed in the General Prologue?

Q55

Who is the last pilgrim portrayed in the General Prologue?

Ans

The Pardoner.

Q56

Which are the only two characters from the house of chivalry?

Q56

Which are the only two characters from the house of chivalry?

Ans

The Knight and the Squire.

Q57

Who is the first pilgrim Chaucer describes in the General Prologue?

Q57

Who is the first pilgrim
Chaucer describes in the
General Prologue?

Ans

The Knight.

Q58

How many times has the Wife of Bath been married?

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Q58

How many times has the
Wife of Bath been
married?

Ans

Five times.

Q59

How did the Pardoner earn his living?

Q59

How did the Pardoner
earn his living?

Ans

By selling indulgences.

Q60

How many lines are there in the General Prologue?

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Q60

How many lines are there
in the General Prologue?

Ans

857 lines.

Q61

Who invented the sonnet form in Italy in the 13th century?

Q61

Who invented the sonnet form in Italy in the 13th century?

Ans

Giacomo da Lentini.

Q62

From which Italian word is the term "sonnet" derived?

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Q62

From which Italian word is the term "sonnet" derived?

Ans

Sonetto, meaning "a little song."

Q63

How many lines does a sonnet have?

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Q63

How many lines does a sonnet have?

Ans

14 lines of equal length.

Q64

What is the rhyme scheme of the Petrarchan sonnet?

Aishwarya Puri

Q64

What is the rhyme scheme of the Petrarchan sonnet?

Ans

ABBAABBA
CDCCDC/CDECDE/CDCDC
D.

Q65

What is the rhyme scheme of the Shakespearean sonnet?

Aishwarya Puri

Q65

What is the rhyme scheme of the Shakespearean sonnet?

Ans

ABAB CDCD EFEF GG.

Q66

In which year were Shakespeare's Sonnets published?

Q66

In which year were
Shakespeare's Sonnets
published?

Ans

1609.

Q67

What is the rhyme scheme of Spenserian sonnet?

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Q67

What is the rhyme scheme of Spenserian sonnet?

Ans

ABAB BCBC CDCD EE.

Q68

Name Spenser's three famous sonnet cycles.

Q68

Name Spenser's three famous sonnet cycles.

Ans

**Amoretti (1595),
Epithalamion (1595),
and Prothalamion
(1596).**

Q69

Which sonnet sequence made Sir Philip Sidney famous?

Aishwarya Puri

Q69

Which sonnet sequence made Sir Philip Sidney famous?

Ans

**Astrophil and Stella
(1591).**

Q70

What is the major theme of Elizabethan sonneteers?

Aishwarya Puri

Q70

What is the major theme of Elizabethan sonneteers?

Ans

Love, courtship, marriage, beauty, and torments of love.

Q71

What is another name of Tottel's Miscellany?

Aishwarya Puri

Q71

What is another name of
Tottel's Miscellany?

Ans

Songs and Sonnets.

Q72

Which was the first printed anthology of English poetry?

Q72

Which was the first printed anthology of English poetry?

Ans

**Tottel's Miscellany
(1557).**

Q73

Who published Tottel's Miscellany?

Aishwarya Puri

Q73

Who published Tottel's
Miscellany?

Ans

Richard Tottel.

Q74

Who first introduced the sonnet form into English literature?

Q74

Who first introduced the sonnet form into English literature?

Ans

Sir Thomas Wyatt.

Q75

Which king did Sir Thomas Wyatt serve as an esquire?

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Q75

Which king did Sir
Thomas Wyatt serve as
an esquire?

Ans

King Henry VIII.

Q76

Which poet created the English sonnet form by modifying the Petrarchan sonnet?

Q76

Which poet created the English sonnet form by modifying the Petrarchan sonnet?

Ans

Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey.

Q77

Who first used Blank Verse in English poetry?

Aishwarya Puri

Q77

Who first used Blank Verse in English poetry?

Ans

Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey.

Q78

Which books of Virgil's Aeneid did Surrey translate into Blank Verse?

Q78

Which books of Virgil's
Aeneid did Surrey
translate into Blank
Verse?

Ans

Books II and IV.

Q79

How many sonnets and songs are there in Sidney's
Astrophil and Stella?

Q79

How many sonnets and songs are there in Sidney's *Astrophil and Stella*?

Ans

108 sonnets and 11 songs.

Q80

What do the names Astrophil and Stella mean?

Aishwarya Puri

Q80

What do the names
Astrophil and Stella
mean?

Ans

**Astrophil means "Star-
lover" and Stella means
"Star."**

Q81

What is the meaning of L'Allegro?

Aishwarya Puri

Q81

What is the meaning of
L'Allegro?

Ans

"The Happy Man."

Q82

Which poem is the companion piece of L'Allegro?

Aishwarya Puri

Q82

Which poem is the companion piece of L'Allegro?

Ans

Il Penseroso ("The Sad Man").

Q83

In which year were L'Allegro and Il Penseroso published?

Aishwarya Puri

Q83

In which year were
L'Allegro and Il Penseroso
published?

Ans

1645.

Q84

In L'Allegro, which divine figure is invoked at the beginning?

Q84

In L'Allegro, which divine figure is invoked at the beginning?

Ans

Divine Mirth.

Q85

Which mythological figure is called the god of intoxication and mirth in L'Allegro?

Q85

Which mythological figure is called the god of intoxication and mirth in L'Allegro?

Ans

Bacchus.

Q86

Which two stock shepherds appear in L'Allegro?

Q86

Which two stock
shepherds appear in
L'Allegro?

Ans

Corydon and Thyrsis.

Q87

In which metre are L'Allegro and Il Penseroso written?

Aishwarya Puri

Q87

In which metre are
L'Allegro and Il Penseroso
written?

Ans

Octosyllabic couplets.

Q88

Which deity of sleep is invoked in *Il Penseroso*?

Q88

Which deity of sleep is invoked in Il Penseroso?

Ans

Morpheus.

Q89

Which colour is associated with Melancholy in Il Penseroso?

Q89

Which colour is associated with Melancholy in Il Penseroso?

Ans

Black.

Q90

What is the concluding line of Il Penseroso?

Aishwarya Puri

Q90

What is the concluding line of Il Penseroso?

Ans

**"These pleasures
Melancholy give, And I
with thee will choose to
live."**

Q91

What is the full title of Comus?

Aishwarya Puri

Q91

What is the full title of
Comus?

Ans

**Comus, or a Masque
Presented at the Ludlow
Castle.**

Q92

In honour of whom was Comus written?

Aishwarya Puri

Q92

In honour of whom was
Comus written?

Ans

**The Earl of Bridgewater
on his appointment as
Governor of Wales.**

Q93

Who composed the music for Comus?

Aishwarya Puri

Q93

Who composed the music for Comus?

Ans

Henry Lawes.

Q94

Who is Comus in Milton's masque?

Aishwarya Puri

Q94

Who is Comus in Milton's
masque?

Ans

**The son of Circe and
Bacchus.**

Q95

Which river goddess rescues the Lady in Comus?

Aishwarya Puri

Q95

Which river goddess
rescues the Lady in
Comus?

Ans

**Sabrina, goddess of the
River Severn.**

Q96

For whom was Lycidas written?

Aishwarya Puri

Q96

For whom was Lycidas written?

Ans

Edward King, Milton's friend who drowned at sea.

Q97

What type of poem is Lycidas?

Aishwarya Puri

Q97

What type of poem is
Lycidas?

Ans

A Pastoral Elegy.

Q98

In which collection was Lycidas first published?

Aishwarya Puri

Q98

In which collection was
Lycidas first published?

Ans

**Justa Edouardo King
Naufrago (1638).**

Q99

What is the alternative title of On His Blindness?

Aishwarya Puri

Q99

What is the alternative title of On His Blindness?

Ans

"When I Consider How My Light is Spent."

Q100

Which famous line concludes On His Blindness?

Aishwarya Puri

Q100

Which famous line concludes On His Blindness?

Ans

"They also serve who only stand and wait."

Q101

Who first used the term "Metaphysical" for John Donne?

Q101

Who first used the term
"Metaphysical" for John
Donne?

Ans

John Dryden.

Q102

Which critic grouped the Metaphysical poets into a school of poetry?

Q102

Which critic grouped the Metaphysical poets into a school of poetry?

Ans

Dr. Samuel Johnson in The Lives of the Poets ("Life of Cowley").

Q103

According to Samuel Johnson, what did the
Metaphysical poets yoke together?

Q103

According to Samuel Johnson, what did the Metaphysical poets yoke together?

Ans

"The most heterogeneous ideas were yoked by violence together."

Q104

Which modern critic coined the phrase "association of sensibility" for Metaphysical poetry?

Q104

Which modern critic
coined the phrase
"association of
sensibility" for
Metaphysical poetry?

Ans

**T. S. Eliot in The
Metaphysical Poets.**

Q105

Name any four Metaphysical poets.

Aishwarya Puri

Q105

Name any four
Metaphysical poets.

Ans

**John Donne, George
Herbert, Andrew
Marvell, and Henry
Vaughan.**

Q106

Why did John Donne receive no degree from Oxford and Cambridge?

Q106

Why did John Donne receive no degree from Oxford and Cambridge?

Ans

Because he refused to take the Oath of Supremacy.

Q107

In which year did John Donne become Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral?

Q107

In which year did John Donne become Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral?

Ans

1621.

Q108

Which prose work of Donne is dedicated to Charles I?

Q108

Which prose work of Donne is dedicated to Charles I?

Ans

Devotions Upon Emergent Occasions (1623).

Q109

Which poem of Donne begins with the famous line
"Death be not proud"?

Q109

Which poem of Donne begins with the famous line "Death be not proud"?

Ans

Holy Sonnet X – "Death Be Not Proud."

Q110

What is the title of George Herbert's most famous collection?

Aishwarya Puri

Q110

What is the title of George Herbert's most famous collection?

Ans

The Temple, Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations (1633).

Q111

Which Metaphysical poet was a Catholic and lived in exile?

Q111

Which Metaphysical poet was a Catholic and lived in exile?

Ans

Richard Crashaw.

Q112

Which literary movement influenced Richard Crashaw?

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Q112

Which literary movement influenced Richard Crashaw?

Ans

Marinism or Secentismo.

Q113

Which is Henry Vaughan's famous collection of sacred poems?

Q113

Which is Henry
Vaughan's famous
collection of sacred
poems?

Ans

**Silex Scintillans: or
Sacred Poems and
Private Ejaculations
(1650).**

Q114

Which poem of Henry Vaughan begins with nostalgia for childhood innocence?

Q114

Which poem of Henry
Vaughan begins with
nostalgia for childhood
innocence?

Ans

The Retreat.

Q115

Which poem of Andrew Marvell is regarded as the first topographical poem?

Q115

Which poem of Andrew Marvell is regarded as the first topographical poem?

Ans

Upon Appleton House.

Q116

Which famous love poem of Andrew Marvell is based on the theme of Carpe Diem?

Q116

Which famous love poem of Andrew Marvell is based on the theme of Carpe Diem?

Ans

To His Coy Mistress.

Q117

Who were called the Royalists among the poets of the 17th century?

Q117

Who were called the Royalists among the poets of the 17th century?

Ans

The Cavalier Poets.

Q118

Which king did the Cavalier poets support?

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Q118

Which king did the Cavalier poets support?

Ans

King Charles I.

Q119

Whom did the Cavalier poets proudly call their master or role model?

Q119

Whom did the Cavalier poets proudly call their master or role model?

Ans

Ben Jonson, calling themselves the "Sons of Ben."

Q120

Which collection of Robert Herrick contains the famous poem To the Virgins, to Make Much of Time?

Q120

Which collection of Robert Herrick contains the famous poem To the Virgins, to Make Much of Time?

Ans

Hesperides.

Q121

Which was John Dryden's first published poem?

Aishwarya Puri

Q121

Which was John Dryden's first published poem?

Ans

"Upon the Death of Lord Hastings", an elegy.

Q122

In which collection was Dryden's elegy on Lord Hastings published?

Q122

In which collection was Dryden's elegy on Lord Hastings published?

Ans

**Lachrymae Musarum
(1649).**

Q123

Which poem did Dryden write on the death of Oliver Cromwell?

Q123

Which poem did Dryden write on the death of Oliver Cromwell?

Ans

Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell (1659).

Q124

Which poem celebrates the Restoration of Charles II?

Aishwarya Puri

Q124

Which poem celebrates
the Restoration of
Charles II?

Ans

Astraea Redux (1660).

Q125

What is a panegyric?

Aishwarya Puri

Q125

What is a panegyric?

Ans

A poem written in praise of somebody; also called an Eulogy.

Q126

Which poem won Dryden the title of Poet Laureate?

Aishwarya Puri

Q126

Which poem won Dryden the title of Poet Laureate?

Ans

To His Sacred Majesty: A Panegyrick on His Coronation (1661).

Q127

In which year was Dryden appointed Poet Laureate?

Aishwarya Puri

Q127

In which year was Dryden appointed Poet Laureate?

Ans

1668.

Q128

Why was Dryden removed as Poet Laureate in 1688?

Aishwarya Puri

Q128

Why was Dryden removed as Poet Laureate in 1688?

Ans

Because he refused to sign the oath of allegiance to William III.

Q129

Which poem celebrates English victories over the Dutch and survival of the Great Fire of London?

Q129

Which poem celebrates English victories over the Dutch and survival of the Great Fire of London?

Ans

Annus Mirabilis: The Year of Wonders (1667).

Q130

Which poem of Dryden is a Beast Fable written after his conversion to Catholicism?

Q130

Which poem of Dryden is a Beast Fable written after his conversion to Catholicism?

Ans

The Hind and the Panther (1687).

Q131

In *The Hind and the Panther*, what does the Hind represent?

Q131

In The Hind and the Panther, what does the Hind represent?

Ans

Roman Catholics.

Q132

In *The Hind and the Panther*, what does the Panther represent?

Q132

In The Hind and the Panther, what does the Panther represent?

Ans

Anglicans.

Q133

Which poem of Dryden is based on the Popish Plot, Exclusion Crisis, and Monmouth Rebellion?

Q133

Which poem of Dryden is based on the Popish Plot, Exclusion Crisis, and Monmouth Rebellion?

Ans

**Absalom and Achitophel
(1681).**

Q134

In Absalom and Achitophel, who represents Charles II?

Q134

In Absalom and Achitophel, who represents Charles II?

Ans

David.

Q135

Which mock-heroic poem attacks Thomas Shadwell as the heir to dullness?

Q135

Which mock-heroic poem attacks Thomas Shadwell as the heir to dullness?

Ans

Mac Flecknoe (1682).

Q136

Which literary club was founded by Alexander Pope in 1713?

Q136

Which literary club was founded by Alexander Pope in 1713?

Ans

The Scriblerus Club.

Q137

Name the major members of the Scriblerus Club.

Q137

Name the major members of the Scriblerus Club.

Ans

Jonathan Swift, John Gay, John Arbuthnot, Thomas Parnell, and Alexander Pope.

Q138

What was the aim of the Scriblerus Club?

Q138

What was the aim of the Scriblerus Club?

Ans

To satirize “All the false tastes in learning.”

Q139

Which was the major production of the Scriblerus Club?

Q139

Which was the major production of the Scriblerus Club?

Ans

Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus.

Q140

Which poem of Pope traces the history of criticism from Aristotle to William Walsh?

Q140

Which poem of Pope traces the history of criticism from Aristotle to William Walsh?

Ans

**An Essay on Criticism
(1711).**

Q141

What type of satire is An Essay on Criticism?

Aishwarya Puri

Q141

What type of satire is An
Essay on Criticism?

Ans

Horatian satire.

Q142

Which poem of Pope is based on Virgil's Fourth Eclogue?

Q142

Which poem of Pope is based on Virgil's Fourth Eclogue?

Ans

Messiah (1712).

Q143

Which poem of Pope is inspired by Chaucer's The House of Fame?

Q143

Which poem of Pope is inspired by Chaucer's The House of Fame?

Ans

**The Temple of Fame
(1715).**

Q144

Which mock-heroic poem celebrates the goddess
Dullness?

Q144

Which mock-heroic poem celebrates the goddess Dullness?

Ans

The Dunciad.

Q145

Which philosophical poem of Pope popularized the idea “What is, is right”?

Q145

Which philosophical poem of Pope popularized the idea “What is, is right”?

Ans

An Essay on Man (1732–34).

Q146

To whom are the four epistles of An Essay on Man addressed?

Q146

To whom are the four epistles of An Essay on Man addressed?

Ans

Lord Bolingbroke.

Q147

Which poem serves as an introduction to Pope's
Imitations of Horace?

Q147

Which poem serves as an introduction to Pope's Imitations of Horace?

Ans

Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.

Q148

Which poem of Pope is based on Lord Petre cutting off Arabella Fermor's lock of hair?

Q148

Which poem of Pope is based on Lord Petre cutting off Arabella Fermor's lock of hair?

Ans

The Rape of the Lock.

Q149

Who is Belinda's guardian sylph in *The Rape of the Lock*?

Q149

Who is Belinda's guardian sylph in *The Rape of the Lock*?

Ans

Ariel.

Q150

What happens to Belinda's stolen lock at the end of The Rape of the Lock?

Q150

What happens to
Belinda's stolen lock at
the end of The Rape of
the Lock?

Ans

**It rises to heaven and
becomes a star.**

Q151

Which was Samuel Johnson's first published poem?

Aishwarya Puri

Q151

Which was Samuel Johnson's first published poem?

Ans

“Messiah” (1728), a Latin translation of Alexander Pope's Messiah.

Q152

Which poem of Samuel Johnson imitates Juvenal's
Third Satire?

Q152

Which poem of Samuel Johnson imitates Juvenal's Third Satire?

Ans

London: A Poem in Imitation of The Third Satire of Juvenal (1738).

Q153

What is the theme of Johnson's London?

Aishwarya Puri

Q153

What is the theme of Johnson's London?

Ans

The corruption and vices of London under King George II.

Q154

Who is the protagonist of London?

Aishwarya Puri

Q154

Who is the protagonist of
London?

Ans

Thales.

Q155

Which poem of Johnson was the first to carry his name on the title page?

Q155

Which poem of Johnson was the first to carry his name on the title page?

Ans

The Vanity of Human Wishes (1749).

Q156

In what verse form is *The Vanity of Human Wishes* written?

Q156

In what verse form is The
Vanity of Human Wishes
written?

Ans

Heroic couplets.

Q157

What is the central idea of The Vanity of Human Wishes?

Q157

What is the central idea of The Vanity of Human Wishes?

Ans

Worldly greatness cannot provide genuine or permanent satisfaction.

Q158

Who called The Vanity of Human Wishes “one of the great poems in English language”?

Q158

Who called The Vanity of Human Wishes “one of the great poems in English language”?

Ans

Howard D. Weinbrot.

Q159

Which poem of Thomas Gray contains the line “Where ignorance is bliss, ’tis folly to be wise”?

Q159

Which poem of Thomas Gray contains the line
“Where ignorance is
bliss, 'tis folly to be
wise”?

Ans

**Ode to a Distant
Prospect of Eton College
(1747).**

Q160

Which famous elegy of Thomas Gray was published in 1751?

Q160

Which famous elegy of Thomas Gray was published in 1751?

Ans

Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard.

Q161

What is the theme of Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard?

Q161

What is the theme of
Elegy Written in a
Country Churchyard?

Ans

**The inevitability of death
and the futility of
worldly ambitions.**

Q162

What is the meaning of “Memento Mori,” associated with Gray’s Elegy?

Q162

What is the meaning of
“Memento Mori,”
associated with Gray’s
Elegy?

Ans

**“Remember that you
must die.”**

Q163

Complete the line: “The paths of glory lead but to the
_____.”

Q163

Complete the line: “The paths of glory lead but to the _____.”

Ans

Grave.

Q164

Which famous phrase from Gray's Elegy became the title of a novel by Thomas Hardy?

Q164

Which famous phrase
from Gray's Elegy
became the title of a
novel by Thomas Hardy?

Ans

**“Far from the Madding
Crowd.”**

Q165

Which poet wrote *The Traveller* (1764)?

Aishwarya Puri

Q165

Which poet wrote The Traveller (1764)?

Ans

Oliver Goldsmith.

Q166

Which club did Oliver Goldsmith join at Samuel Johnson's invitation?

Q166

Which club did Oliver Goldsmith join at Samuel Johnson's invitation?

Ans

The Turk's Head Club.

Q167

Which poem of Goldsmith was inspired by the
Enclosure Movement?

Q167

Which poem of Goldsmith was inspired by the Enclosure Movement?

Ans

**The Deserted Village
(1770).**

Q168

What is the name of the village in Goldsmith's *The Deserted Village*?

Q168

What is the name of the village in Goldsmith's *The Deserted Village*?

Ans

Sweet Auburn.

Q169

Which poem was written as a reaction against Goldsmith's *The Deserted Village*?

Q169

Which poem was written as a reaction against Goldsmith's *The Deserted Village*?

Ans

***The Village (1783)* by George Crabbe.**

Q170

Who is known as the “Bard of Ayrshire,” “Rabbie Burns,” and “The Ploughman Poet”?

Q170

Who is known as the
“Bard of Ayrshire,”
“Rabbie Burns,” and “The
Ploughman Poet”?

Ans

Robert Burns.

Q171

When was the first edition of Lyrical Ballads published?

Aishwarya Puri

Q171

When was the first edition of Lyrical Ballads published?

Ans

1798.

Q172

How many editions of Lyrical Ballads were published?

Aishwarya Puri

Q172

How many editions of
Lyrical Ballads were
published?

Ans

**Four editions – 1798,
1800, 1802 and 1805.**

Q173

How many poems were included in the first edition of Lyrical Ballads?

Q173

How many poems were included in the first edition of Lyrical Ballads?

Ans

23 poems (19 by Wordsworth and 4 by Coleridge).

Q174

Which poem opens *Lyrical Ballads* (1798)?

Q174

Which poem opens
Lyrical Ballads (1798)?

Ans

**“The Rime of the
Ancient Mariner” by
Coleridge.**

Q175

Which poem concludes Lyrical Ballads (1798)?

Aishwarya Puri

Q175

Which poem concludes
Lyrical Ballads (1798)?

Ans

**“Lines Written a Few
Miles Above Tintern
Abbey” by Wordsworth.**

Q176

In which work did Coleridge explain the division of labour between him and Wordsworth?

Q176

In which work did Coleridge explain the division of labour between him and Wordsworth?

Ans

**Biographia Literaria
(1817).**

Q177

What was Coleridge's role in Lyrical Ballads according to Biographia Literaria?

Q177

What was Coleridge's role in Lyrical Ballads according to Biographia Literaria?

Ans

To deal with supernatural persons and characters.

Q178

What was Wordsworth's role in Lyrical Ballads?

Aishwarya Puri

Q178

What was Wordsworth's role in Lyrical Ballads?

Ans

To give the charm of novelty to ordinary life.

Q179

In which edition did Wordsworth add the famous Preface?

Q179

In which edition did Wordsworth add the famous Preface?

Ans

The second edition (1800; expanded in 1802).

Q180

What is Wordsworth's definition of poetry in the Preface?

Aishwarya Puri

Q180

What is Wordsworth's definition of poetry in the Preface?

Ans

“The spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings; recollected in tranquillity.”

Q181

How does Wordsworth define a poet?

Aishwarya Puri

Q181

How does Wordsworth define a poet?

Ans

“A man speaking to men.”

Q182

What language does Wordsworth advocate for poetry?

Aishwarya Puri

Q182

What language does Wordsworth advocate for poetry?

Ans

“The real language of men.”

Q183

What is the chief aim of poetry according to Wordsworth?

Aishwarya Puri

Q183

What is the chief aim of poetry according to Wordsworth?

Ans

To give pleasure and make the ordinary extraordinary.

Q184

Which river is associated with Tintern Abbey?

Aishwarya Puri

Q184

Which river is associated with Tintern Abbey?

Ans

The River Wye.

Q185

To whom does Wordsworth address the final section of Tintern Abbey?

Q185

To whom does
Wordsworth address the
final section of Tintern
Abbey?

Ans

**His sister, Dorothy
Wordsworth.**

Q186

Complete the line: “The Child is father of the _____.”

Q186

Complete the line: “The
Child is father of the
_____.”

Ans

Man.

Q187

In which poem does this line appear?

Aishwarya Puri

Q187

In which poem does this line appear?

Ans

“My Heart Leaps Up.”

Q188

Which Wordsworth poem is also known as “Daffodils”?

Q188

Which Wordsworth poem is also known as “Daffodils”?

Ans

“I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud.”

Q189

What is the rhyme scheme of Daffodils?

Aishwarya Puri

Q189

What is the rhyme scheme of Daffodils?

Ans

ABABCC.

Q190

Which poem ends with the line “And dances with the daffodils”?

Q190

Which poem ends with the line “And dances with the daffodils”?

Ans

“I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud.”

Q191

Which poem contains the line “The still sad music of humanity”?

Q191

Which poem contains the line “The still sad music of humanity”?

Ans

“Tintern Abbey.”

Q192

Which Wordsworth poem is a pastoral narrative about a shepherd and his son Luke?

Q192

Which Wordsworth poem is a pastoral narrative about a shepherd and his son Luke?

Ans

“Michael.”

Q193

Which social issue forms the background of Michael?

Aishwarya Puri

Q193

Which social issue forms
the background of
Michael?

Ans

**The Enclosure
Movement.**

Q194

Which poem begins with the apostrophe “Behold her,
single in the field”?

Q194

Which poem begins with the apostrophe “Behold her, single in the field”?

Ans

“The Solitary Reaper.”

Q195

Which birds are compared with the solitary reaper's song?

Q195

Which birds are compared with the solitary reaper's song?

Ans

The Nightingale and the Cuckoo-bird.

Q196

Which Wordsworth sonnet criticizes materialism and invokes pagan gods Proteus and Triton?

Q196

Which Wordsworth sonnet criticizes materialism and invokes pagan gods Proteus and Triton?

Ans

“The World Is Too Much with Us.”

Q197

Which Wordsworth sonnet begins with “Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour”?

Q197

Which Wordsworth sonnet begins with “Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour”?

Ans

“London, 1802.”

Q198

Which poem is Wordsworth's autobiographical epic?

Aishwarya Puri

Q198

Which poem is
Wordsworth's
autobiographical epic?

Ans

The Prelude.

Q199

Which larger philosophical poem was The Prelude originally intended to introduce?

Q199

Which larger
philosophical poem was
The Prelude originally
intended to introduce?

Ans

The Recluse.

Q200

Which poem of Coleridge begins Lyrical Ballads and tells the story of a sailor who kills an albatross?

Q200

Which poem of Coleridge begins Lyrical Ballads and tells the story of a sailor who kills an albatross?

Ans

“The Rime of the Ancient Mariner.”

Q201

Which Keats poem ends with the line “Beauty is truth,
truth beauty”?

Q201

Which Keats poem ends with the line “Beauty is truth, truth beauty”?

Ans

“Ode on a Grecian Urn.”

Q202

In which year was Ode on a Grecian Urn first published?

Q202

In which year was Ode on a Grecian Urn first published?

Ans

1819 (in Annals of the Fine Arts).

Q203

Which sculptures inspired Keats's Ode on a Grecian Urn?

Q203

Which sculptures
inspired Keats's Ode on a
Grecian Urn?

Ans

The Elgin Marbles.

Q204

What does Keats call the urn in Ode on a Grecian Urn?

Aishwarya Puri

Q204

What does Keats call the
urn in Ode on a Grecian
Urn?

Ans

“Sylvan Historian.”

Q205

Complete the line: “Heard melodies are sweet, but
those unheard _____.”

Q205

Complete the line:
“Heard melodies are
sweet, but those
unheard _____.”

Ans

“Are sweeter.”

Q206

Which is the longest among Keats's 1819 Odes?

Aishwarya Puri

Q206

Which is the longest
among Keats's 1819
Odes?

Ans

“Ode to a Nightingale.”

Q207

How many stanzas are there in Ode to a Nightingale?

Aishwarya Puri

Q207

How many stanzas are there in Ode to a Nightingale?

Ans

Eight stanzas of ten lines each.

Q208

Which Biblical character is mentioned in Ode to a Nightingale?

Q208

Which Biblical character is mentioned in Ode to a Nightingale?

Ans

Ruth.

Q209

Which Greek god of wine is mentioned in Ode to a Nightingale?

Q209

Which Greek god of wine is mentioned in Ode to a Nightingale?

Ans

Bacchus.

Q210

Complete the line: “Was it a vision, or a waking
dream?”

Q210

Complete the line: “Was
it a vision, or a waking
dream?”

Ans

**“Fled is that music:—Do
I wake or sleep?”**

Q211

Which is Keats's last great ode?

Aishwarya Puri

Q211

Which is Keats's last great ode?

Ans

“To Autumn.”

Q212

Complete the opening line of To Autumn:

Aishwarya Puri

Q212

Complete the opening
line of To Autumn:

Ans

**“Season of mists and
mellow fruitfulness.”**

Q213

To Autumn consists of how many stanzas?

Aishwarya Puri

Q213

To Autumn consists of
how many stanzas?

Ans

**Three stanzas of eleven
lines each.**

Q214

Which season's songs are contrasted with autumn's music?

Q214

Which season's songs are contrasted with autumn's music?

Ans

Spring.

Q215

Which is the shortest of Keats's odes?

Aishwarya Puri

Q215

Which is the shortest of Keats's odes?

Ans

“Ode on Melancholy.”

Q216

Which river of forgetfulness is mentioned in Ode on Melancholy?

Q216

Which river of forgetfulness is mentioned in Ode on Melancholy?

Ans

Lethe.

Q217

According to Ode on Melancholy, where does Melancholy dwell?

Q217

According to Ode on Melancholy, where does Melancholy dwell?

Ans

In the “Temple of Delight.”

Q218

Complete the phrase: “Beauty that must ____.”

Q218

Complete the phrase:
“Beauty that must _____.”

Ans

Die.

Q219

Which myth forms the basis of Ode to Psyche?

Aishwarya Puri

Q219

Which myth forms the basis of Ode to Psyche?

Ans

Cupid and Psyche.

Q220

Which was the first of Keats's great odes written in 1819?

Q220

Which was the first of Keats's great odes written in 1819?

Ans

“Ode to Psyche.”

Q221

Who says, “Yes, I will be thy priest”?

Aishwarya Puri

Q221

Who says, “Yes, I will be
thy priest”?

Ans

The speaker in “Ode to
Psyche.”

Q222

What does “Indolence” mean?

Aishwarya Puri

Q222

What does “Indolence”
mean?

Ans

Laziness or lethargy.

Q223

Which three figures appear in Ode on Indolence?

Aishwarya Puri

Q223

Which three figures appear in Ode on Indolence?

Ans

Love, Ambition, and Poesy (Poetry).

Q224

Which Keats poem begins with the image of figures on a Grecian urn?

Q224

Which Keats poem begins with the image of figures on a Grecian urn?

Ans

“Ode on Indolence.”

Q225

Complete the famous line from Endymion:

Aishwarya Puri

Q225

Complete the famous
line from Endymion:

Ans

**“A thing of beauty is a
joy for ever.”**

Q226

To whom is Endymion dedicated?

Q226

To whom is Endymion
dedicated?

Ans

Thomas Chatterton.

Q227

On which Greek myth is Endymion based?

Q227

On which Greek myth is
Endymion based?

Ans

**Endymion and Selene
(Cynthia).**

Q228

In what metre is Endymion written?

Aishwarya Puri

Q228

In what metre is
Endymion written?

Ans

Heroic couplets.

Q229

Which Keats poem is an incomplete epic in blank verse?

Q229

Which Keats poem is an incomplete epic in blank verse?

Ans

Hyperion: A Fragment.

Q230

Which war of Greek mythology forms the basis of Hyperion?

Q230

Which war of Greek mythology forms the basis of Hyperion?

Ans

Titanomachia.

Q231

Which Titan is the only remaining powerful god in Hyperion?

Q231

Which Titan is the only remaining powerful god in Hyperion?

Ans

Hyperion.

Q232

Which goddess gives Apollo divine knowledge in Hyperion?

Q232

Which goddess gives
Apollo divine knowledge
in Hyperion?

Ans

Mnemosyne.

Q233

Which Keats poem was published posthumously in 1856?

Q233

Which Keats poem was published posthumously in 1856?

Ans

The Fall of Hyperion: A Dream.

Q234

Who is the priestess in The Fall of Hyperion?

Aishwarya Puri

Q234

Who is the priestess in
The Fall of Hyperion?

Ans

Moneta.

Q235

Which Keats poem contains the famous line “Do not all charms fly / At the mere touch of cold philosophy?”

Q235

Which Keats poem contains the famous line
“Do not all charms fly /
At the mere touch of cold
philosophy?”

Ans

Lamia.

Q236

Which philosopher exposes Lamia's true identity?

Aishwarya Puri

Q236

Which philosopher
exposes Lamia's true
identity?

Ans

Apollonius.

Q237

In what stanza form is The Eve of St. Agnes written?

Aishwarya Puri

Q237

In what stanza form is
The Eve of St. Agnes
written?

Ans

**Spenserian stanza
(ABABBBCBCC).**

Q238

Who are the lovers in The Eve of St. Agnes?

Q238

Who are the lovers in
The Eve of St. Agnes?

Ans

Porphyro and Madeline.

Q239

What does La Belle Dame Sans Merci mean?

Aishwarya Puri

Q239

What does La Belle Dame
Sans Merci mean?

Ans

**“The Beautiful Lady
without Mercy.”**

Q240

Which Keats poem begins with an unnamed speaker questioning a knight-at-arms?

Q240

Which Keats poem begins with an unnamed speaker questioning a knight-at-arms?

Ans

**“La Belle Dame Sans
Merci.”**

Q241

Which Shelley poem ends with the famous line:

Aishwarya Puri

Q241

Which Shelley poem ends with the famous line:

Ans

“Ode to the West Wind.”

Q242

What does Shelley call the West Wind?

Aishwarya Puri

Q242

What does Shelley call
the West Wind?

Ans

**“Destroyer and
Preserver.”**

Q243

Which historical event inspired Ode to the West Wind?

Aishwarya Puri

Q243

Which historical event inspired Ode to the West Wind?

Ans

The Peterloo Massacre (1819).

Q244

How many cantos are there in Ode to the West Wind?

Aishwarya Puri

Q244

How many cantos are there in Ode to the West Wind?

Ans

Five.

Q245

Which work made Byron famous overnight?

Aishwarya Puri

Q245

Which work made Byron famous overnight?

Ans

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.

Q246

In what stanza form is Childe Harold's Pilgrimage written?

Q246

In what stanza form is
Childe Harold's
Pilgrimage written?

Ans

Spenserian stanza.

Q247

What does “Childe” mean in the title Childe Harold's Pilgrimage?

Q247

What does “Childe” mean in the title Childe Harold's Pilgrimage?

Ans

A young man eligible for knighthood.

Q248

Which literary type originated from Byron's hero in
Childe Harold?

Q248

Which literary type originated from Byron's hero in Childe Harold?

Ans

The Byronic Hero.

Q249

Which Byron poem begins with “I want a hero: an uncommon want”?

Q249

Which Byron poem begins with “I want a hero: an uncommon want”?

Ans

Don Juan.

Q250

In which stanza form is Don Juan written?

Q250

In which stanza form is
Don Juan written?

Ans

Ottava Rima.

Q251

Which satirical poem was Byron's reply to the criticism of Hours of Idleness?

Q251

Which satirical poem was
Byron's reply to the
criticism of Hours of
Idleness?

Ans

**English Bards and Scotch
Reviewers.**

Q252

Which Byron poem is considered the precursor to Don Juan?

Q252

Which Byron poem is considered the precursor to Don Juan?

Ans

Beppo: A Venetian Story.

Q253

Which Victorian poet is famous for his mastery of the dramatic monologue?

Q253

Which Victorian poet is famous for his mastery of the dramatic monologue?

Ans

Robert Browning.

Q254

What is Browning's greatest work?

Aishwarya Puri

Q254

What is Browning's
greatest work?

Ans

**The Ring and the Book
(1868–69).**

Q255

Browning's first published work was _____.

Aishwarya Puri

Q255

Browning's first
published work was
_____.

Ans

**Pauline: A Fragment of a
Confession (1833).**

Q256

Which critic attacked Pauline for its “morbid self-consciousness”?

Q256

Which critic attacked Pauline for its “morbid self-consciousness”?

Ans

John Stuart Mill.

Q257

Which Browning poem was considered almost incomprehensible?

Q257

Which Browning poem was considered almost incomprehensible?

Ans

Sordello (1840).

Q258

Under what title did Browning publish his plays and poems between 1841–46?

Q258

Under what title did Browning publish his plays and poems between 1841–46?

Ans

Bells and Pomegranates.

Q259

Which Browning poem contains the line “God’s in His heaven—All’s right with the world!”?

Q259

Which Browning poem contains the line “God’s in His heaven—All’s right with the world!”?

Ans

Pippa Passes.

Q260

Which Browning collection contains 51 poems?

Q260

Which Browning collection contains 51 poems?

Ans

Men and Women (1855).

Q261

Which poem of Men and Women is dedicated to Elizabeth Barrett Browning?

Q261

Which poem of Men and Women is dedicated to Elizabeth Barrett Browning?

Ans

“One Word More.”

Q262

Which Browning work established him as a major Victorian poet?

Q262

Which Browning work established him as a major Victorian poet?

Ans

The Ring and the Book.

Q263

The Ring and the Book is based on which event?

Q263

The Ring and the Book is based on which event?

Ans

A Roman murder trial of 1698.

Q264

Who murders Pompilia and her parents in *The Ring and the Book*?

Q264

Who murders Pompilia and her parents in The Ring and the Book?

Ans

Count Guido Franceschini.

Q265

Who is suspected of having an affair with Pompilia?

Q265

Who is suspected of having an affair with Pompilia?

Ans

Giuseppe Caponsacchi.

Q266

How many books are there in *The Ring and the Book*?

Aishwarya Puri

Q266

How many books are there in The Ring and the Book?

Ans

Twelve books.

Q267

Which Browning poem ends with “Grow old along with me! The best is yet to be”?

Q267

Which Browning poem ends with “Grow old along with me! The best is yet to be”?

Ans

Rabbi Ben Ezra.

Q268

Which poem contains the line “A man’s reach should exceed his grasp”?

Q268

Which poem contains the line “A man’s reach should exceed his grasp”?

Ans

Andrea del Sarto.

Q269

Which Browning poem contains the phrase “Less is more”?

Q269

Which Browning poem contains the phrase “Less is more”?

Ans

Andrea del Sarto.

Q270

Which poem ends with “It was roses, roses all the way”?

Q270

Which poem ends with
“It was roses, roses all
the way”?

Ans

The Patriot.

Q271

Which Browning poem tells the story of a jealous Duke speaking about his dead wife?

Q271

Which Browning poem tells the story of a jealous Duke speaking about his dead wife?

Ans

My Last Duchess.

Q272

Which Browning poem is based on the legend of Hamelin?

Q272

Which Browning poem is based on the legend of Hamelin?

Ans

The Pied Piper of Hamelin.

Q273

Who was the husband of Elizabeth Barrett Browning?

Aishwarya Puri

Q273

Who was the husband of
Elizabeth Barrett
Browning?

Ans

Robert Browning.

Q274

Which was her first collection?

Aishwarya Puri

Q274

Which was her first collection?

Ans

The Seraphim and Other Poems (1838).

Q275

Which work of Elizabeth Barrett Browning is considered an early feminist text?

Q275

Which work of Elizabeth Barrett Browning is considered an early feminist text?

Ans

Aurora Leigh (1857).

Q276

Aurora Leigh is written in which metre?

Q276

Aurora Leigh is written in
which metre?

Ans

Blank Verse.

Q277

How many books are there in Aurora Leigh?

Aishwarya Puri

Q277

How many books are there in Aurora Leigh?

Ans

Nine books.

Q278

Which work by Elizabeth Barrett Browning protests against slavery in America?

Q278

Which work by Elizabeth Barrett Browning protests against slavery in America?

Ans

The Runaway Slave at Pilgrim's Point (1848).

Q279

How many sonnets are there in Sonnets from the Portuguese?

Q279

How many sonnets are there in Sonnets from the Portuguese?

Ans

44 sonnets.

Q280

Whom did Elizabeth Barrett Browning dedicate Sonnets
from the Portuguese to?

Q280

Whom did Elizabeth
Barrett Browning
dedicate Sonnets from
the Portuguese to?

Ans

Robert Browning.

Q281

Which sonnet begins with “How do I love thee? Let me count the ways.”?

Q281

Which sonnet begins with “How do I love thee? Let me count the ways.”?

Ans

Sonnet 43.

Q282

Why is the collection called Sonnets from the Portuguese?

Q282

Why is the collection called Sonnets from the Portuguese?

Ans

Because Robert Browning affectionately called Elizabeth “my little Portuguese.”

Q283

Which Tennyson poem is an elegy on Arthur Henry Hallam?

Q283

Which Tennyson poem is an elegy on Arthur Henry Hallam?

Ans

In Memoriam A.H.H.

Q284

What was the original title of In Memoriam?

Aishwarya Puri

Q284

What was the original title of In Memoriam?

Ans

The Way of the Soul.

Q285

In which stanza form is In Memoriam written?

Aishwarya Puri

Q285

In which stanza form is In Memoriam written?

Ans

**ABBA rhyme scheme,
called the In Memoriam
stanza.**

Q286

Complete the line:

Aishwarya Puri

Q286

Complete the line:

Ans

**“Never to have loved at
all.”**

Q287

Which famous phrase occurs in In Memoriam?

Aishwarya Puri

Q287

Which famous phrase occurs in In Memoriam?

Ans

“Nature, red in tooth and claw.”

Q288

Which Arthurian knight fascinates the Lady of Shalott?

Q288

Which Arthurian knight fascinates the Lady of Shalott?

Ans

Sir Lancelot.

Q289

Complete the line:

Aishwarya Puri

Q289

Complete the line:

Ans

“Shadows.”

Q290

What happens when the Lady looks directly at Lancelot?

Q290

What happens when the Lady looks directly at Lancelot?

Ans

The mirror cracks and the curse falls upon her.

Q291

Ulysses is written in which form?

Aishwarya Puri

Q291

Ulysses is written in
which form?

Ans

**Dramatic monologue in
blank verse.**

Q292

Who is the speaker in Ulysses?

Aishwarya Puri

Q292

Who is the speaker in
Ulysses?

Ans

Odysseus (Ulysses).

Q293

Who is Ulysses' son mentioned in the poem?

Aishwarya Puri

Q293

Who is Ulysses' son mentioned in the poem?

Ans

Telemachus.

Q294

Complete the famous line:

Aishwarya Puri

Q294

Complete the famous
line:

Ans

“Not to yield.”

Q295

Which poem begins with “Break, break, break”?

Aishwarya Puri

Q295

Which poem begins with
“Break, break, break”?

Ans

Break, Break, Break.

Q296

Which Tennyson poem commemorates the Crimean War?

Q296

Which Tennyson poem commemorates the Crimean War?

Ans

**The Charge of the Light
Brigade.**

Q297

Complete the line:

Aishwarya Puri

Q297

Complete the line:

Ans

Die.

Q298

Which Tennyson poem is about the Indian Revolt of 1857?

Q298

Which Tennyson poem is about the Indian Revolt of 1857?

Ans

The Defence of Lucknow.

Q299

Which Tennyson poem compares death to crossing a sandbar?

Q299

Which Tennyson poem compares death to crossing a sandbar?

Ans

Crossing the Bar.

Q300

Complete the line:

Aishwarya Puri

Q300

Complete the line:

Ans

“Croost the bar.”

Q301

Which is Christina Rossetti's most famous poem?

Q301

Which is Christina
Rossetti's most famous
poem?

Ans

Goblin Market (1862).

Q302

Which literary movement was Christina Rossetti associated with?

Q302

Which literary movement was Christina Rossetti associated with?

Ans

The Pre-Raphaelite Movement.

Q303

Which magazine published Rossetti's early poems in 1850?

Q303

Which magazine published Rossetti's early poems in 1850?

Ans

The Germ.

Q304

Which critic called Christina Rossetti the “Queen of the Pre-Raphaelite School”?

Q304

Which critic called Christina Rossetti the “Queen of the Pre-Raphaelite School”?

Ans

A reviewer in the Catholic World (1876).

Q305

Which Rossetti poem uses fruits as symbols of temptation and self-indulgence?

Q305

Which Rossetti poem
uses fruits as symbols of
temptation and self-
indulgence?

Ans

Goblin Market.

Q306

Which was Christina Rossetti's first privately printed collection?

Q306

Which was Christina Rossetti's first privately printed collection?

Ans

Verses (1847).

Q307

The Scholar-Gypsy is based on a story from which book?

Q307

The Scholar-Gypsy is based on a story from which book?

Ans

**The Vanity of
Dogmatizing (1661) by
Joseph Glanvil.**

Q308

What is the central theme of The Scholar-Gypsy?

Aishwarya Puri

Q308

What is the central theme of The Scholar-Gypsy?

Ans

Escape from the “strange disease of modern life” and search for a purer existence.

Q309

Complete the line from The Scholar-Gypsy:

Aishwarya Puri

Q309

Complete the line from
The Scholar-Gypsy:

Ans

**“Which much to have
tried, in much been
baffled, brings.”**

Q310

Which Matthew Arnold poem laments the decline of religious faith in the modern world?

Q310

Which Matthew Arnold poem laments the decline of religious faith in the modern world?

Ans

Dover Beach (1867).

Q311

Which Greek dramatist is mentioned in Dover Beach?

Q311

Which Greek dramatist is mentioned in Dover Beach?

Ans

Sophocles.

Q312

Complete the famous line from Dover Beach:

Aishwarya Puri

Q312

Complete the famous
line from Dover Beach:

Ans

**“The folds of a bright
girdle furled.”**

Q313

Complete the concluding line of Dover Beach:

Aishwarya Puri

Q313

Complete the concluding
line of Dover Beach:

Ans

“Clash by night.”

Q314

Which poem did Arnold write as an elegy for his father,
Thomas Arnold?

Q314

Which poem did Arnold write as an elegy for his father, Thomas Arnold?

Ans

Rugby Chapel (1857).

Q315

Thyrsis is a pastoral elegy written in memory of whom?

Aishwarya Puri

Q315

Thyrsis is a pastoral elegy
written in memory of
whom?

Ans

Arthur Hugh Clough.

Q316

Empedocles on Etna is a dramatic poem about which philosopher?

Q316

Empedocles on Etna is a dramatic poem about which philosopher?

Ans

Empedocles, who commits suicide by throwing himself into the crater of Mount Etna because of his intellectual doubts.

Q317

The Waste Land was first published in which year?

Aishwarya Puri

Q317

The Waste Land was first published in which year?

Ans

1922.

Q318

How many lines are there in The Waste Land?

Aishwarya Puri

Q318

How many lines are there
in The Waste Land?

Ans

434 lines.

Q319

What was Eliot's original title for The Waste Land?

Q319

What was Eliot's original title for The Waste Land?

Ans

**He Do the Police in
Different Voices.**

Q320

Which book inspired the title The Waste Land?

Q320

Which book inspired the title *The Waste Land*?

Ans

**From Ritual to Romance
by Jessie Weston.**

Q321

To whom is *The Waste Land* dedicated?

Q321

To whom is The Waste Land dedicated?

Ans

Ezra Pound – “il miglior fabbro” (“the better craftsman”).

Q322

Name the five sections of The Waste Land.

Q322

Name the five sections of
The Waste Land.

Ans

Aishwarya Puri

Q323

From which Upanishad are “Datta”, “Dayadhvam”, and “Damyata” taken?

Q323

From which Upanishad
are “Datta”,
“Dayadhvam”, and
“Damyata” taken?

Ans

**Brihadaranyaka
Upanishad.**

Q324

What does “Shantih Shantih Shantih” mean in The Waste Land?

Q324

What does “Shantih
Shantih Shantih” mean in
The Waste Land?

Ans

**“The peace which
passeth understanding.”**

Q325

Who is Madame Sosostriis?

Aishwarya Puri

Q325

Who is Madame
Sosostriis?

Ans

A clairvoyant (fortune-teller) with a wicked pack of Tarot cards.

Q326

Which was T. S. Eliot's first professionally published poem?

Q326

Which was T. S. Eliot's first professionally published poem?

Ans

“The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock” (1915).

Q327

What narrative technique is used in Prufrock?

Aishwarya Puri

Q327

What narrative technique is used in Prufrock?

Ans

Stream of Consciousness.

Q328

The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock is primarily a _____.

Q328

The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock is primarily a

_____.

Ans

Dramatic monologue (or dramatic interior monologue).

Q329

Complete the opening line:

Aishwarya Puri

Q329

Complete the opening
line:

Ans

**“A patient etherised
upon a table.”**

Q330

Complete the famous line:

Aishwarya Puri

Q330

Complete the famous
line:

Ans

“Coffee spoons.”

Q331

Complete the concluding line of Prufrock:

Aishwarya Puri

Q331

Complete the concluding
line of Prufrock:

Ans

“We drown.”

Q332

The Hollow Men was published in which year?

Aishwarya Puri

Q332

The Hollow Men was published in which year?

Ans

1925.

Q333

What is the central theme of The Hollow Men?

Aishwarya Puri

Q333

What is the central theme of The Hollow Men?

Ans

Spiritual barrenness and post-war despair.

Q334

Complete the famous lines:

Aishwarya Puri

Q334

Complete the famous
lines:

Ans

“Bang but a whimper.”

Q335

Which two works inspired the title The Hollow Men?

Q335

Which two works inspired the title The Hollow Men?

Ans

William Morris's The Hollow Land and Rudyard Kipling's The Broken Men.

Q336

Which poem is known as Eliot's "conversion poem"?

Q336

Which poem is known as
Eliot's "conversion
poem"?

Ans

Ash-Wednesday (1930).

Q337

Ash-Wednesday was written after Eliot's conversion to which faith?

Q337

Ash-Wednesday was written after Eliot's conversion to which faith?

Ans

Anglicanism (1927).

Q338

What is the central theme of Ash-Wednesday?

Aishwarya Puri

Q338

What is the central theme of Ash-Wednesday?

Ans

Personal salvation and spiritual rebirth.

Q339

Name the four poems that make up Four Quartets.

Aishwarya Puri

Q339

Name the four poems
that make up Four
Quartets.

Ans

Aishwarya Puri

Q340

Complete the famous lines from Four Quartets:

Aishwarya Puri

Q340

Complete the famous lines from Four Quartets:

Ans

“To arrive where we started / And know the place for the first time.”

Q341

Complete the famous line from East Coker:

Aishwarya Puri

Q341

Complete the famous
line from East Coker:

Ans

“My beginning.”

Q342

In which year was W.B. Yeats awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature?

Q342

In which year was W.B. Yeats awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature?

Ans

1923.

Q343

Which theatre did Yeats help establish in Dublin in 1904?

Q343

Which theatre did Yeats help establish in Dublin in 1904?

Ans

The Abbey Theatre.

Q344

Who was the woman Yeats loved and proposed to several times?

Q344

Who was the woman
Yeats loved and proposed
to several times?

Ans

Maud Gonne.

Q345

Which poem did Yeats write in response to the Easter Rising of 1916?

Q345

Which poem did Yeats write in response to the Easter Rising of 1916?

Ans

“Easter, 1916.”

Q346

What is the refrain of Easter, 1916?

Aishwarya Puri

Q346

What is the refrain of
Easter, 1916?

Ans

**“A terrible beauty is
born.”**

Q347

How many stanzas are there in Easter, 1916?

Q347

How many stanzas are there in Easter, 1916?

Ans

Four stanzas (16, 24, 16, and 24 lines).

Q348

Which historical event inspired Easter, 1916?

Aishwarya Puri

Q348

Which historical event inspired Easter, 1916?

Ans

**The Easter Rising of 1916
against British rule in
Ireland.**

Q349

Name the four leaders commemorated in the last stanza.

Q349

Name the four leaders commemorated in the last stanza.

Ans

**MacDonagh, MacBride,
Connolly, and Pearse.**

Q350

When was *The Second Coming* written?

Aishwarya Puri

Q350

When was The Second Coming written?

Ans

1919, soon after World War I.

Q351

What is the opening line of The Second Coming?

Aishwarya Puri

Q351

What is the opening line
of The Second Coming?

Ans

**“Turning and turning in
the widening gyre.”**

Q352

Complete the famous line:

Aishwarya Puri

Q352

Complete the famous
line:

Ans

**“the centre cannot
hold.”**

Q353

What does the “gyre” symbolize in Yeats’s poetry?

Aishwarya Puri

Q353

What does the “gyre”
symbolize in Yeats’s
poetry?

Ans

**The cyclical movement
of history and
civilization.**

Q354

What is Spiritus Mundi?

Aishwarya Puri

Q354

What is Spiritus Mundi?

Ans

Yeats's concept of the collective unconscious of humanity.

Q355

Which biblical text heavily influences The Second Coming?

Q355

Which biblical text heavily influences The Second Coming?

Ans

The Book of Revelation.

Q356

Complete the closing line:

Aishwarya Puri

Q356

Complete the closing
line:

Ans

**“Slouches towards
Bethlehem to be born?”**

Q357

In which collection was Meru published?

Aishwarya Puri

Q357

In which collection was
Meru published?

Ans

**Parnell's Funeral and
Other Poems (1935).**

Q358

What is Mount Meru in Hindu and Buddhist traditions?

Aishwarya Puri

Q358

What is Mount Meru in Hindu and Buddhist traditions?

Ans

The sacred mountain at the centre of the universe.

Q359

How many lines are there in Meru?

Aishwarya Puri

Q359

How many lines are there
in Meru?

Ans

**14 lines (an octave and a
sestet).**

Q360

What is the form of Sailing to Byzantium?

Aishwarya Puri

Q360

What is the form of
Sailing to Byzantium?

Ans

Ottava Rima (4 stanzas).

Q361

Complete the opening line:

Aishwarya Puri

Q361

Complete the opening
line:

Ans

“old men.”

Q362

Which city does the speaker travel to in search of
immortality?

Q362

Which city does the speaker travel to in search of immortality?

Ans

Byzantium.

Q363

Complete the line:

Aishwarya Puri

Q363

Complete the line:

Ans

**“A tattered coat upon a
stick.”**

Q364

What does Byzantium symbolize in the poem?

Aishwarya Puri

Q364

What does Byzantium symbolize in the poem?

Ans

Spiritual perfection, art, and immortality.

Q365

In which collection was Byzantium published?

Q365

In which collection was
Byzantium published?

Ans

**Words for Music,
Perhaps, and Other
Poems (1930).**

Q366

How many stanzas are there in Byzantium?

Aishwarya Puri

Q366

How many stanzas are there in Byzantium?

Ans

Five octaves (5 stanzas of 8 lines each).

Q367

What is the poetic form of Leda and the Swan?

Aishwarya Puri

Q367

What is the poetic form
of Leda and the Swan?

Ans

Petrarchan Sonnet.

Q368

Which Greek god appears as a swan in the poem?

Q368

Which Greek god
appears as a swan in the
poem?

Ans

Zeus.

Q369

The union of Leda and Zeus leads to the birth of whom?

Q369

The union of Leda and Zeus leads to the birth of whom?

Ans

Helen of Troy, whose story leads to the Trojan War.

Q370

Which famous line from *Sailing to Byzantium* expresses Yeats's desire for artistic immortality?

Q370

Which famous line from
Sailing to Byzantium
expresses Yeats's desire
for artistic immortality?

Ans

**“Once out of nature I
shall never take / My
bodily form from any
natural thing.”**

Q371

Who coined the term “The Movement” in 1954?

Q371

Who coined the term
“The Movement” in
1954?

Ans

**J. D. Scott, editor of The
Spectator.**

Q372

Which anthology is regarded as the manifesto of The Movement?

Q372

Which anthology is regarded as the manifesto of The Movement?

Ans

New Lines (1956), edited by Robert Conquest.

Q373

Name the major poets associated with The Movement.

Aishwarya Puri

Q373

Name the major poets associated with The Movement.

Ans

Philip Larkin, Kingsley Amis, Donald Davie, Dennis Enright, Thom Gunn, Elizabeth Jennings, John Wain, Robert Conquest.

Q374

Against which literary traditions did The Movement react?

Q374

Against which literary traditions did The Movement react?

Ans

**Romanticism and
Modernism.**

Q375

Which two modernist poets were particularly rejected by The Movement poets?

Q375

Which two modernist poets were particularly rejected by The Movement poets?

Ans

T. S. Eliot and Ezra Pound.

Q376

What was the attitude of The Movement poets toward Romantic poetry?

Q376

What was the attitude of
The Movement poets
toward Romantic poetry?

Ans

**They were anti-Romantic
and rejected emotional
excess.**

Q377

What are the main characteristics of The Movement poetry?

Aishwarya Puri

Q377

What are the main characteristics of The Movement poetry?

Ans

Realism, clarity, simplicity, irony, skepticism, traditional forms, and anti-romanticism.

Q378

How did The Movement poets view modern life?

Aishwarya Puri

Q378

How did The Movement poets view modern life?

Ans

**As materialistic, banal,
and spiritually empty.**

Q379

Which poetic forms did The Movement poets prefer?

Aishwarya Puri

Q379

Which poetic forms did
The Movement poets
prefer?

Ans

**Traditional meter and
syntax.**

Q380

What did The Movement poets oppose in poetry?

Aishwarya Puri

Q380

What did The Movement poets oppose in poetry?

Ans

Obscurity, excessive experimentation, mythology, and difficult allusions.

Q381

Who edited New Lines (1956)?

Aishwarya Puri

Q381

Who edited New Lines
(1956)?

Ans

Robert Conquest.

Q382

Which second anthology by Conquest appeared in 1963?

Q382

Which second anthology
by Conquest appeared in
1963?

Ans

New Lines 2.

Q383

Name Robert Conquest's first collection of poems.

Q383

Name Robert Conquest's first collection of poems.

Ans

Poems (1955).

Q384

Which collection of Conquest appeared in 1962?

Aishwarya Puri

Q384

Which collection of
Conquest appeared in
1962?

Ans

**Between Mars and
Venus.**

Q385

What are the chief themes of Robert Conquest's poetry?

Q385

What are the chief themes of Robert Conquest's poetry?

Ans

Pain, frustration, disillusionment, suffering, and modern hypocrisy.

Q386

Which poet influenced Philip Larkin's early poetry?

Aishwarya Puri

Q386

Which poet influenced Philip Larkin's early poetry?

Ans

W. B. Yeats.

Q387

What was Philip Larkin's first collection of poems?

Aishwarya Puri

Q387

What was Philip Larkin's first collection of poems?

Ans

The North Ship (1945).

Q388

Which collection established Larkin as a major poet?

Q388

Which collection established Larkin as a major poet?

Ans

**The Less Deceived
(1955).**

Q389

Which later collections of Larkin are famous?

Aishwarya Puri

Q389

Which later collections of Larkin are famous?

Ans

The Whitsun Weddings (1964) and High Windows (1974).

Q390

Which Victorian poet strongly influenced Larkin's pessimism?

Q390

Which Victorian poet strongly influenced Larkin's pessimism?

Ans

Thomas Hardy.

Q391

Which famous novel of Kingsley Amis is associated with the Angry Young Men movement?

Q391

Which famous novel of Kingsley Amis is associated with the Angry Young Men movement?

Ans

Lucky Jim (1954).

Q392

What is the name of the protagonist of Lucky Jim?

Aishwarya Puri

Q392

What is the name of the protagonist of Lucky Jim?

Ans

Jim Dixon.

Q393

Which poetry collection of Kingsley Amis appeared in 1947?

Q393

Which poetry collection
of Kingsley Amis
appeared in 1947?

Ans

Bright November.

Q394

Which collection of Amis appeared in 1953?

Q394

Which collection of Amis appeared in 1953?

Ans

A Frame of Mind.

Q395

What was Kingsley Amis's attitude toward Dylan Thomas?

Q395

What was Kingsley Amis's attitude toward Dylan Thomas?

Ans

He criticized Dylan Thomas's style as excessive and sentimental.

Q396

Which critic greatly influenced Thom Gunn?

Q396

Which critic greatly influenced Thom Gunn?

Ans

Yvor Winters.

Q397

What was Thom Gunn's first collection of poems?

Q397

What was Thom Gunn's first collection of poems?

Ans

Fighting Terms (1954).

Q398

Which collection of Gunn appeared in 1957?

Q398

Which collection of Gunn appeared in 1957?

Ans

The Sense of Movement.

Q399

Name two later collections by Thom Gunn.

Q399

Name two later collections by Thom Gunn.

Ans

**My Sad Captain (1961)
and Moly (1971).**

Q400

Which two literary movements influenced Thom Gunn?

Aishwarya Puri

Q400

Which two literary movements influenced Thom Gunn?

Ans

The American Beat Movement and The Movement Poetry of England.

Q401

Who is regarded as the most dominant force in post-war British poetry?

Q401

Who is regarded as the most dominant force in post-war British poetry?

Ans

Ted Hughes

Q402

Ted Hughes served as Poet Laureate from 1984 until his death in

Q402

Ted Hughes served as
Poet Laureate from 1984
until his death in

Ans

1998

Q403

Ted Hughes's debut collection is

Aishwarya Puri

Q403

Ted Hughes's debut collection is

Ans

**The Hawk in the Rain
(1957)**

Q404

"The Thought-Fox" is a poem about

Aishwarya Puri

Q404

"The Thought-Fox" is a
poem about

Ans

the creative process

Q405

"The Jaguar" contrasts

Aishwarya Puri

Q405

"The Jaguar" contrasts

Ans

**defeated zoo animals
with an unconquered
jaguar**

Q406

Lupercal was published in

Aishwarya Puri

Q406

Lupercal was published
in

Ans

1960

Q407

"Hawk Roosting" is written from the perspective of

Aishwarya Puri

Q407

"Hawk Roosting" is
written from the
perspective of

Ans

a hawk

Q408

"Hawk Roosting" explores

Aishwarya Puri

Q408

"Hawk Roosting"
explores

Ans

**absolute power and
instinct**

Q409

"Pike" portrays the pike as

Aishwarya Puri

Q409

"Pike" portrays the pike
as

Ans

**a prehistoric and
ruthless predator**

Q410

Crow was published in

Aishwarya Puri

Q410

Crow was published in

Ans

1970

Q411

Crow was influenced by

Aishwarya Puri

Q411

Crow was influenced by

Ans

**trickster folklore and
personal tragedy**

Q412

Ted Hughes's wife was

Aishwarya Puri

Q412

Ted Hughes's wife was

Ans

Sylvia Plath

Q413

Birthday Letters was published in

Aishwarya Puri

Q413

Birthday Letters was
published in

Ans

1998

Q414

Birthday Letters contains

Aishwarya Puri

Q414

Birthday Letters contains

Ans

88 poems

Q415

Birthday Letters is mainly about

Aishwarya Puri

Q415

Birthday Letters is mainly
about

Ans

**Hughes's relationship
with Sylvia Plath**

Q416

Philip Larkin belonged to

Aishwarya Puri

Q416

Philip Larkin belonged to

Ans

The Movement

Q417

Philip Larkin's The Whitsun Weddings was published in

Q417

Philip Larkin's The
Whitsun Weddings was
published in

Ans

1964

Q418

Philip Larkin's High Windows was published in

Aishwarya Puri

Q418

Philip Larkin's High
Windows was published
in

Ans

1974

Q419

"Church Going" deals with

Aishwarya Puri

Q419

"Church Going" deals
with

Ans

**secularism and fading
faith**

Q420

"MCMXIV" laments

Aishwarya Puri

Q420

"MCMXIV" laments

Ans

**the loss of innocence
after World War I**

Q421

Seamus Heaney won the Nobel Prize in Literature in

Q421

Seamus Heaney won the
Nobel Prize in Literature
in

Ans

1995

Q422

Seamus Heaney's first collection is

Aishwarya Puri

Q422

Seamus Heaney's first collection is

Ans

**Death of a Naturalist
(1966)**

Q423

Seamus Heaney was born in

Aishwarya Puri

Q423

Seamus Heaney was born
in

Ans

**County Derry, Northern
Ireland**

Q424

"Digging" ends with the line

Aishwarya Puri

Q424

"Digging" ends with the
line

Ans

"I'll dig with it."

Q425

In "Digging", the pen rests

Aishwarya Puri

Q425

In "Digging", the pen
rests

Ans

“snug as a gun.”

Q426

Heaney's "Bog Poems" appear mainly in

Aishwarya Puri

Q426

Heaney's "Bog Poems"
appear mainly in

Ans

North (1975)

Q427

"Punishment" compares an Iron Age victim with

Aishwarya Puri

Q427

"Punishment" compares
an Iron Age victim with

Ans

**Irish women punished
during The Troubles**

Q428

Heaney's poetry is often described as

Aishwarya Puri

Q428

Heaney's poetry is often described as

Ans

**the archaeology of
memory**

Q429

"Casualty" appears in

Aishwarya Puri

Q429

"Casualty" appears in

Ans

Field Work (1979)

Q430

Heaney combines

Aishwarya Puri

Q430

Heaney combines

Ans

**rural life with political
history**

Q431

Carol Ann Duffy became Poet Laureate in

Q431

Carol Ann Duffy became
Poet Laureate in

Ans

2009

Q432

Who was the first woman Poet Laureate of Britain?

Aishwarya Puri

Q432

Who was the first woman
Poet Laureate of Britain?

Ans

Carol Ann Duffy

Q433

Who was the first openly LGBT+ Poet Laureate of Britain?

Q433

Who was the first openly
LGBT+ Poet Laureate of
Britain?

Ans

Carol Ann Duffy

Q434

The World's Wife was published in

Aishwarya Puri

Q434

The World's Wife was
published in

Ans

1999

Q435

"Mrs Midas" appears in

Aishwarya Puri

Q435

"Mrs Midas" appears in

Ans

The World's Wife

Q436

"Valentine" compares love to

Aishwarya Puri

Q436

"Valentine" compares
love to

Ans

an onion

Q437

"Valentine" begins with

Aishwarya Puri

Q437

"Valentine" begins with

Ans

"Not a red rose or a satin heart."

Q438

"Medusa" explores

Aishwarya Puri

Q438

"Medusa" explores

Ans

jealousy and betrayal

Q439

Carol Ann Duffy frequently uses

Aishwarya Puri

Q439

Carol Ann Duffy
frequently uses

Ans

dramatic monologue

Q440

Rapture was published in

Aishwarya Puri

Q440

Rapture was published in

Ans

2005

Q441

Thom Gunn moved from England to

Aishwarya Puri

Q441

Thom Gunn moved from
England to

Ans

San Francisco

Q442

Thom Gunn's first collection is

Aishwarya Puri

Q442

Thom Gunn's first
collection is

Ans

Fighting Terms (1954)

Q443

Thom Gunn's *The Sense of Movement* was published in

Q443

Thom Gunn's *The Sense of Movement* was published in

Ans

1957

Q444

"On the Move" depicts

Aishwarya Puri

Q444

"On the Move" depicts

Ans

motorcycle gangs

Q445

"On the Move" is influenced by

Aishwarya Puri

Q445

"On the Move" is
influenced by

Ans

existentialism

Q446

Thom Gunn was influenced by

Aishwarya Puri

Q446

Thom Gunn was
influenced by

Ans

Jean-Paul Sartre

Q447

The Man with Night Sweats was published in

Q447

The Man with Night
Sweats was published in

Ans

1992

Q448

"The Man with Night Sweats" deals with

Aishwarya Puri

Q448

"The Man with Night Sweats" deals with

Ans

the AIDS epidemic

Q449

Thom Gunn combines

Aishwarya Puri

Q449

Thom Gunn combines

Ans

**traditional form with
modern themes**

Q450

Thom Gunn died in

Aishwarya Puri

Q450

Thom Gunn died in

Ans

2004

Q451

The New Apocalypse Movement emerged during

Aishwarya Puri

Q451

The New Apocalypse
Movement emerged
during

Ans

the 1940s

Q452

The New Apocalypse was a reaction against

Q452

The New Apocalypse was
a reaction against

Ans

the Auden Group

Q453

The anthology *The New Apocalypse* was published in

Aishwarya Puri

Q453

The anthology The New
Apocalypse was
published in

Ans

1939

Q454

The White Horseman was published in

Q454

The White Horseman was
published in

Ans

1941

Q455

The Crown and the Sickle was published in

Q455

The Crown and the Sickle
was published in

Ans

1944

Q456

The New Apocalypse anthologies were edited by

Aishwarya Puri

Q456

The New Apocalypse
anthologies were edited
by

Ans

**J.F. Hendry and Henry
Treece**

Q457

The movement was influenced by

Aishwarya Puri

Q457

The movement was
influenced by

Ans

**Surrealism and D.H.
Lawrence's Apocalypse**

Q458

Henry Treece wrote

Aishwarya Puri

Q458

Henry Treece wrote

Ans

**Towards a Personal
Apocalypse**

Q459

J.F. Hendry wrote

Aishwarya Puri

Q459

J.F. Hendry wrote

Ans

The Orchestral Mountain

Q460

Vernon Watkins was a close friend of

Aishwarya Puri

Q460

Vernon Watkins was a
close friend of

Ans

Dylan Thomas

Q461

The British Poetry Revival flourished during

Aishwarya Puri

Q461

The British Poetry Revival
flourished during

Ans

the 1960s–1980s

Q462

The British Poetry Revival opposed

Aishwarya Puri

Q462

The British Poetry Revival
opposed

Ans

**the conservatism of The
Movement**

Q463

Children of Albion was edited by

Aishwarya Puri

Q463

Children of Albion was
edited by

Ans

Michael Horovitz

Q464

J.H. Prynne is the central figure of

Aishwarya Puri

Q464

J.H. Prynne is the central
figure of

Ans

the Cambridge School

Q465

J.H. Prynne's *The White Stones* was published in

Q465

J.H. Prynne's *The White Stones* was published in

Ans

1969

Q466

Veronica Forrest-Thomson emphasized

Aishwarya Puri

Q466

Veronica Forrest-
Thomson emphasized

Ans

poetry as artifice

Q467

Veronica Forrest-Thomson wrote

Aishwarya Puri

Q467

Veronica Forrest-
Thomson wrote

Ans

**Cordelia: or, 'A Poem
Should Not Mean, One
Absolute'**

Q468

Andrew Crozier wrote

Aishwarya Puri

Q468

Andrew Crozier wrote

Ans

Looping the Loop

Q469

The Cambridge School is known for

Aishwarya Puri

Q469

The Cambridge School is known for

Ans

**fragmented syntax and
linguistic
experimentation**

Q470

The British Poetry Revival was influenced by

Aishwarya Puri

Q470

The British Poetry Revival
was influenced by

Ans

**Ezra Pound and
American avant-garde
poetry**

Q471

The Belfast Group was centered at

Q471

The Belfast Group was
centered at

Ans

**Queen's University
Belfast**

Q472

The Belfast Group workshops were organized by

Q472

The Belfast Group
workshops were
organized by

Ans

Philip Hobsbaum

Q473

The Belfast Group emerged during

Aishwarya Puri

Q473

The Belfast Group
emerged during

Ans

The Troubles

Q474

Michael Longley wrote

Aishwarya Puri

Q474

Michael Longley wrote

Ans

"Ceasefire"

Q475

"Ceasefire" retells a scene from

Aishwarya Puri

Q475

"Ceasefire" retells a
scene from

Ans

Homer's Iliad

Q476

Derek Mahon wrote

Aishwarya Puri

Q476

Derek Mahon wrote

Ans

**"A Disused Shed in Co.
Wexford"**

Q477

Paul Muldoon is famous for

Aishwarya Puri

Q477

Paul Muldoon is famous
for

Ans

linguistic play and irony

Q478

Seamus Heaney belonged to

Aishwarya Puri

Q478

Seamus Heaney
belonged to

Ans

the Belfast Group

Q479

Michael Longley often uses

Aishwarya Puri

Q479

Michael Longley often
uses

Ans

Greek mythology

Q480

Derek Mahon is known for

Aishwarya Puri

Q480

Derek Mahon is known
for

Ans

**existential reflection and
detachment**

Q481

Feminist Revisionism emerged prominently in

Q481

Feminist Revisionism
emerged prominently in

Ans

the late 20th century

Q482

Feminist Revisionism often employs

Aishwarya Puri

Q482

Feminist Revisionism
often employs

Ans

dramatic monologue

Q483

Jackie Kay's *The Adoption Papers* was published in

Q483

Jackie Kay's *The Adoption Papers* was published in

Ans

1991

Q484

Jackie Kay is of

Aishwarya Puri

Q484

Jackie Kay is of

Ans

**Scottish and Nigerian
heritage**

Q485

Eavan Boland focused on

Aishwarya Puri

Q485

Eavan Boland focused on

Ans

**women's everyday
experiences**

Q486

Eavan Boland wrote

Aishwarya Puri

Q486

Eavan Boland wrote

Ans

"The Achill Woman"

Q487

Carol Ann Duffy is associated with

Aishwarya Puri

Q487

Carol Ann Duffy is
associated with

Ans

Feminist Revisionism

Q488

The World's Wife gives voice to

Aishwarya Puri

Q488

The World's Wife gives
voice to

Ans

**wives and women
marginalized in myths
and history**

Q489

"Little Red Cap" appears in

Aishwarya Puri

Q489

"Little Red Cap" appears
in

Ans

The World's Wife

Q490

Jackie Kay's poetry explores

Aishwarya Puri

Q490

Jackie Kay's poetry
explores

Ans

**race, adoption, and
identity**

Q491

Ted Hughes's poetry is characterized by

Aishwarya Puri

Q491

Ted Hughes's poetry is characterized by

Ans

primal nature and myth

Q492

Seamus Heaney's poetry is rooted in

Aishwarya Puri

Q492

Seamus Heaney's poetry
is rooted in

Ans

**memory and the Irish
landscape**

Q493

Carol Ann Duffy's poetry combines

Aishwarya Puri

Q493

Carol Ann Duffy's poetry
combines

Ans

**feminism with
accessibility**

Q494

Thom Gunn bridges

Aishwarya Puri

Q494

Thom Gunn bridges

Ans

**English formalism and
American counterculture**

Q495

The New Apocalypse favored

Aishwarya Puri

Q495

The New Apocalypse
favored

Ans

**mythic imagination over
rationalism**

Q496

The British Poetry Revival emphasized

Aishwarya Puri

Q496

The British Poetry Revival
emphasized

Ans

experimental language

Q497

The Belfast poets combined

Aishwarya Puri

Q497

The Belfast poets
combined

Ans

**politics with poetic
craftsmanship**

Q498

Feminist Revisionism seeks to

Aishwarya Puri

Q498

Feminist Revisionism
seeks to

Ans

**recover marginalized
voices**

Q499

Ted Hughes's "Crow" is a symbol of

Aishwarya Puri

Q499

Ted Hughes's "Crow" is a
symbol of

Ans

**comic-apocalyptic
survival**

Q500

Late 20th-century British poetry is marked by

Aishwarya Puri

Q500

Late 20th-century British poetry is marked by

Ans

**plurality,
experimentation, and
diverse voices**